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Janata Break-Up Will Be A National Disaster

WHAT inhibtis the Janata Party from governing the country with firmness is its own internal politics. The parties that compose the Janata continue to maintain their separate identities. Their leaders are all the time engaged in safeguarding the interests of their respective parties irrespective of its impact on the interests of the nation. In the continuous fight for hegemony, alignments on caste lines are promoted, communal fires are stoked, spheres of influence are jealously guarded and denigration of rivals, through deliberately leaked out stories and open press campaigns, is undertaken. The party High Command, because of these pulls and counter-pulls, looks helplessly on even when urgent action is called for. Inaction is certainly not the answer to what has been happening in Haryana, UP and Bihar. But that is what we see today.

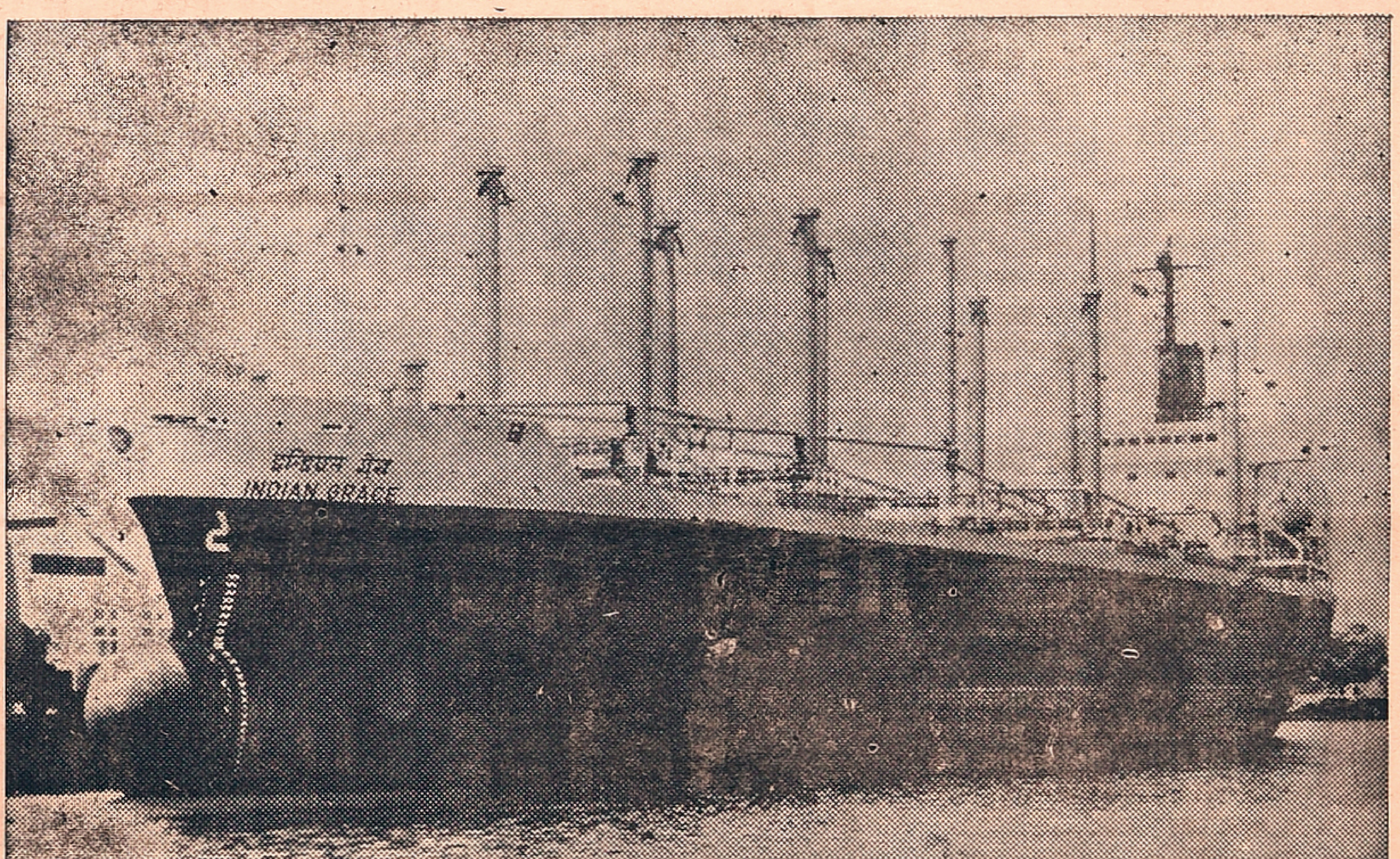
"CONGRESS MENTALITY"

The contribution of Congress-I to the promotion of instability, disorder and violence is massive. Its entire approach to the problems facing the nation is vitiated by its leader's refusal to face the charges levelled against her with due respect to the judiciary and the judicial process. She uses the Congress-I as an instrument to turn the people against the Government that has hauled her up and her son before Commissions of Enquiry. The demonstrations before the legislature in UP, before the Writers Buildings in Calcutta and before the courts in Delhi every time she or Sanjay appear before them, the sedulous propaganda that the Harijans and the minorities are terrorised, the dramatic visits to places from where incidents against minorities and Harijans are reported—these and similar other sinister activities have created and maintained the climate of violence in the country. Politicians in power and out of it facing similar charges at the State level churn up similar troubles to force the Government into withdrawing the judicial proceedings against them. The party in power is composed of politicians most of whom have been drawn from the second and third line of the old Congress leadership. And this section had sought power initially for service. But later on it learnt to seek power and retain it by all means. In the process, the interests of the country were not always accorded the paramount importance they deserved. Many of the leaders in the Janata Party, despite their different group affiliations, are obviously unable to outgrow the "Congress mentality". And those opposing them—the Congress-I and the Congress—are inheritors of that mentality.

WISE CALL

This Congress mentality must change. A new leadership which will place the inteests of the country above personal or party ends should emerge. For the first time in recent years, we find a politician belonging to the power elite voicing this idea. Calling on the senior leaders in the party to step down from positions of power Mr. Nanaji Deshmuk says: "The time has come that some of the senior, experienced and influential leaders should voluntarily come forward to renounce seats of power and dedicate their energies for constructive programmes. Only this can convince the public that the country's leadership considers political power just a means to rebuild the nation and not an end in itself".

If Mr. Deshmukh's advice is heeded and if the senior leaders quit the Government, the Janata could be saved also from going to pieces. For, if the Janata breaks it will be a national disaster. —*The Indian Review.*



INDIAN GRACE is the 74th ship constructed and delivered by the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam. This multi-purpose bulk carrier merchant Vessel will have a speed of 16 knots when fully loaded. It can carry general Cargo as well as bulk cargo like ore, coal, grain and fertilizers.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Like opium production, the world manufacture of swords need to be restricted. The sword is probably responsible for more misery in the world than opium.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

SUNDAY May 7, 1978

Free India

FATE OF SMALL NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHERS and editors of small and medium newspapers from all over the country met in Delhi recently to exchange views and arrive at some concensus on what their line of action should be to get out of their peculiar difficulties.

It is a healthy sign that the people connected with the small newspapers are able to come together to strive to solve their problems by seeking a single platform. However, they have a long way to go before the small newspapers can emerge out of their present predicament or achieve complete self-reliance.

The immediate task before people running the small newspapers is how to save themselves from being squeezed out of existence by the all-powerful big-business media.

The meeting of the delegates with the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, has not helped to drive home the fact that, as far as the small newspapers are concerned, they cannot be described as an industry in the same sense in which the mass circulation newspapers are termed. Therefore, Mr. Desai's argument that the sole criterion for securing the Government's patronage through advertisements, should be based on the strength of a newspaper's circulation is untenable. It only indicates the Government's failure to have grasped all the handicaps under which the small newspapers function.

Although Mr. Desai has conceded that some preference would have to be shown to the medium and small newspapers, he was less than fair to have safely avoided spelling out the kind of mercies he had in mind.

The Prime Minister rejected the plea of the delegation seeking the setting up of a separate Press Commission for the small newspapers and wanted them "to put your case before it" (pointing to the Press Commission proposed to be set up in the near future). In other words, the small newspapers are being thrown to the wolves and must forever have only the crumbs left over from the feast of the Press tycoons.

According to recent estimates, there are about 7,000 small and medium newspapers in the country. They contribute to the national purpose in a degree far greater than what the highly commercialised newspapers pretend to do.

For the present, the fate of all the small newspapers is conditioned by the attitude which the powers that be have taken by equating the Lilliputans on a par with the Gullivers.

Of Men And Matters

Effortless Education

MANY have entered the portals of learning in tears only to leave them with jests of joy. My first day at school was one of utter misery and desolation and I could not bring myself to believe that my parents were pushing me into a strange world only because it was going to enlarge my thinking and what knowledge I derived was to serve me for the rest of my living days on this earth.

Re-orientation has come to change the face to education all over the world so drastically, that in an atmosphere of total relaxation, the student can be made to learn more with less effort.

This is no paradoxical concept. The authors, Lynn Schroeder and Sheila Ostrander, in their book: 'Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain," have dealt in detail with the work of the Bulgarian suggestologist, Dr. Lozanov, who has made astounding progress in helping groups to master courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and languages in a matter of weeks.

Dr. Lozanov uses no equipment to stimulate the brain, but all that he has done is to re—fashion the classroom with comfortable chairs as in a large drawing-room. There is gentle background-music, while the the teacher speaks in a calm voice. The students appear not to be conscious of the teacher at all.

Occasionally the teacher raises his or her voice only to have a point imbedded in the mind of the students. In such an atmosphere, the students discover that they have imbibed almost everything that has been spoken to them during the session.

The technique may sound familiar to the Indian mind. Dr. Lozanov says that he has based his technique on the "Savasana" of the Yoga which teaches the art of complete relaxation.

The classrooms in the schools and colleges of India are turning to be mere playgrounds where students take pleasure in tackling the teachers.

Mastering a crammed syllabi in the high schools has become an ordeal for the young minds in an age of expanding knowledge. It is time that educationists devote more time to find out simple methods of teaching so as to impart high-pressure knowledge with efficiency.

What is most lacking in major institutions of learning in India, is the non-inclusion of sports as an extra-curricular activity in the schools and colleges. It remains a luxury for the ordinary student. Only a microscopic few among the teaching institutions conduct sports. Fewer are those lucky children whose parents can afford to spend on sports kits.

Except for kabaddi, kho-kho and probably a game of carroms, very few schools help their students to learn to play even football or track games which require very little recurring expenses.

So, if students turn classrooms into playgrounds, who is to blame whom? —*DEEVEE.*

What To Call It Now

The New York State authorities have forbidden the use of the term "Legionnaire's disease" to describe a mysterious illness that emerged during an American Legion convention two years ago. The ban was sponsored by legislators who said the name was offensive to war veterans. Doctors are worried because there have been no instructions as to what the mysterious illness should be called now.

Old Folks' Plight

There are old people's homes in the Australian state of Victoria where the inmates, after giving all their money live in conditions that cannot even be called halfway decent, writes the *Herald*. What is more, social security workers say, the charges in many of these institutions far exceed the small pensions old people receive. To live in a home, many have no way out but to go out with hat in hand.

He is being thrown out! Mr. Venkatakrishnan ADC to Governor, was treated to a send off party at Raj Bhavan on his transfer. Picture shows Mr. Venkatakrishnan being lifted by his colleagues, Mrs. C. K. Gariyali, Secretary to Governor, Mr. Balakrishnan, ADC, Capt. Parveen Davar, ADC, Mr. Raju, Raj Bhavan Inspector, Mr. Bharathi and Dr. Gurumurthy in a happy mood to 'throw him out'. —Photo by A. Arumugam.

They Build Bases For Progress

THEY are a unique construction organisation. Their competence is as striking as their skill is varied. Their success story began 13 years ago when they were entrusted with a whole range of construction activities in the biggest steel plant at Bokaro. These included the levelling of the site, civil engineering works, fabrication and erection of structures, both building and technical, erection of mechanical and electrical equipment, refractory lining, outdoor pipe lines, underground communication, railway tracks, roads, buildings etc. In the brief period of just over a decade, they have succeeded in making their mark in such diversified activities as construction of power plants, industrial projects, mining complexes, dams, bridges, townships, etc. The Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., a Public Sector Organisation, with its work force of 25,000 skilled personnel is today able to offer total construction services for a variety of projects.

The HSCL has acquired such a diversity of skill and expertise that they can claim that their engineers have sufficient experience to take on any challenging work.

Among the major projects in which the HSCL is engaged in the South are the Salem Steel Plant, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, the Supa Dam and Nagjhari Power House on the Kalinadi river in Karnataka each posing a special challenge to their skill.

AT SALEM

The first stage of the integrated special stainless steel plant at Salem covers the commissioning of the cold rolling mill complex and all the combined facilities to produce 32,000 tonnes of stainless steel sheets. The total cost of these is Rs. 127 crores. The HSCL has been entrusted with complete civil and structural works of the first stage, the total value of the work being Rs. 21 crores. A number of infrastructure facilities required for the project office, railway sidings, storages, roads and drainages have already been completed by HSCL. The work on the Cold Rolling Mill Complex was begun on January 26, 1978. Though the HSCL engineers are familiar with civil and structural work in steel plants, the CRM complex at Salem, according to Shri B.S. Ramanna, Chief Engineer, is more sophisticated and involves more complicated structural work. All the same, the work on the project has gathered momentum and the HSCL is confident that it would keep the date in September 1981, the deadline for commissioning the plant.

AT KUDREMUKH

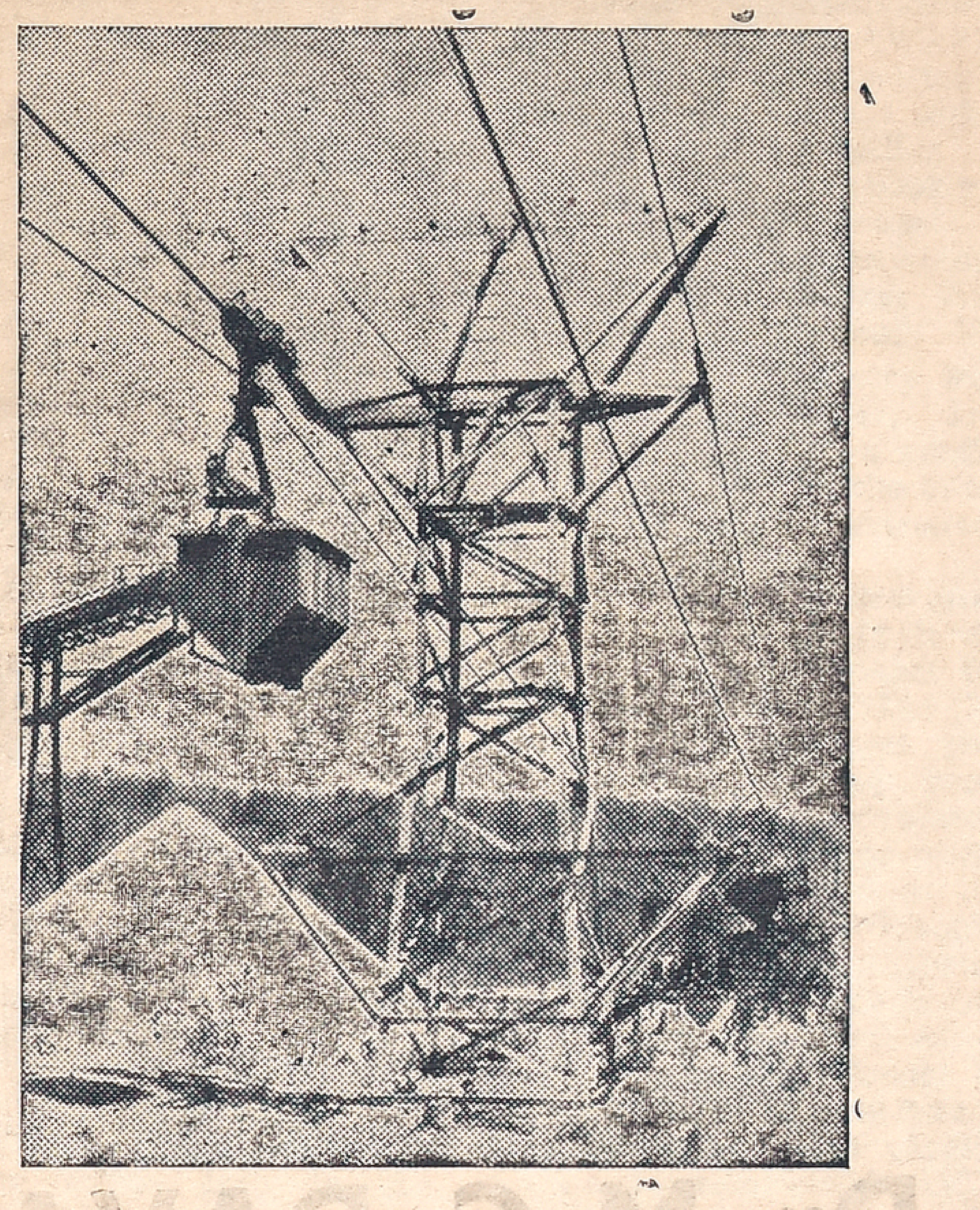
From steel plant to open cast iron ore mine. The biggest project of its kind in the country, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, has several remarkable features. From a narrow patch on the Kudremukh - Aroli - Gangamula range on the Western Ghats, low grade ore of 39 per cent iron content is to be mined, concentrated to 66.5 per cent iron content and pumped in the form of slurry to Mangalore through a pipeline for onward shipment to Iran. And the entire project is a time-bound programme, the supplies to commence strictly from September 1980. As all the construction work connected with the project has to be completed according to a tight time schedule, all activities are worked out backward from the deadline—September 1980.

Perhaps the most crucial parts of the project are the crushers to crush the iron-ore, the concentrator plant and the conveyor system to carry the crushed iron-ore from the crushers to the concentrator plant. The construction of these posed formidable problems. To locate the concentrator plant, one of the hill ranges had to be cut and levelled.

While the concentrator location is practically at the bottom of the Kudremukh valley (800 M Level), the two crushers have to be constructed on the hill ranges at a height of about 1100 metres. Added to the problems posed by the difficult terrain is the fury of the monsoon. For four months in the year no work is possible because the entire valley is at the mercy of the monsoon. Every-time, before the commencement of the monsoon, all the equipment being deployed in the valley have to be brought back to safety. After the monsoon, the roads, which had been washed away in the rains, have to be relaid. The wirings and other vital connections have to be reinforced.

When mining operations begin, a fleet of 125 to 150 tonne capacity dumpers will be deployed to take the iron ore to the crushers on uneven terrain. To withstand this load, the HSCL will lay roads with two-metre high metal surface, as different from the normal 6 to 8 inches high-metalled roads. The construction work in the project is fast reaching its peak level. Shri Shankaran, Project Manager at Kudremukh is confident that not only will they be able to keep the deadline but, if possible, advance the schedule.

At Kudremukh HSCL are also the engineer-constructor for planning, designing and construction of residential and non-residential Buildings. They have already constructed and handed over more than 500 permanent quarters out of the 2,200 quarters envisaged besides offices, godowns, storage sheds, schools, post offices, market place, etc.



The HSL built world's heaviest rope way in operation at Supa Dam, Karnataka.

The value of the various types of work being executed by HSCL at Kudremukh is about Rs. 72 crores.

KALINADI PROJECTS

Yet another impressive example of HSCL's versatility as a construction organisation is the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project in Karnataka, one of the biggest in the country. Here the HSCL has taken on the twin-task of building a dam and constructing a power house. Though this is the first river valley project undertaken by them, HSCL has been successfully overcoming the challenges posed by the project.

The HSCL has been entrusted with the construction of a radial concrete gravity dam at Supa on the river Kalinadi. Here again the location of the project in a dense forest area, the inhospitability of the terrain and the logistics of procuring raw materials for constructing the dam have all posed serious problems. But the skill and expertise of the organisation's work force are well able to meet the challenge. For instance, the quarry from which stone is obtained is situated at a distance of 16 kilometres from the dam site while the sand quarry is 32 kilometres away. These ingredients are to be available at the rate of 550 tonnes per hour which would normally necessitate plying 150 trucks at a given moment. Apart from the absence of good roads, road transport on such a large scale would pose other problems such as consumption of fuel, oil, spares, tyres, etc. which would make such an operation uneconomical. The HSCL has solved the problem by installing a bi-cable ropeway which would carry the raw material to the unloading point near the dam site. The straight ropeway running to 10.5 kilometres has also cut down distance by road.

The ropeway is the heaviest in the world having a capacity to carry a load of 550 tonnes per hour. It is completely indigenous. It cost Rs. 2.44 crores.

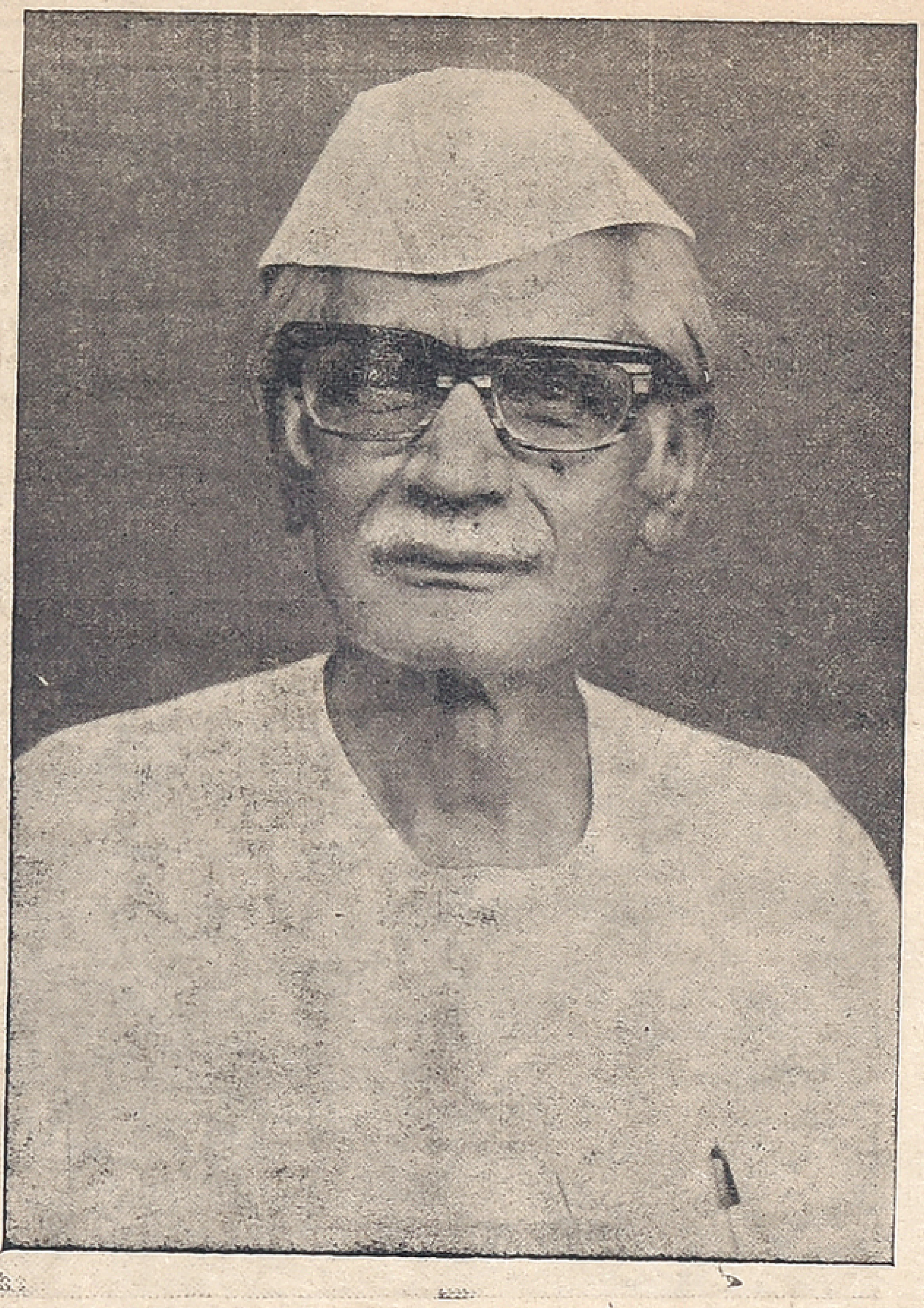
The Supa dam has also the distinction of having the country's first cableways and a horse-shoe mini car track for carrying the concrete and pouring it into the dam body. This turn-key project executed on the basis of global tender further calls for sophistication and skill on the part of the HSCL in constructing the dam.

The Supa Dam costing about Rs 40 crores will rise 101 metres above the riverbed. The length of the dam at the top will be 320 metres. This would provide the main reservoir for Kalinadi hydel system. It would also have two power houses, together generating 100 MW of power. As in Kudremukh at Supa also, the monsoon makes the work doubly difficult for them.

POWER HOUSE

The main power house is coming up on the right bank of the stream near the confluence of the Nagjhari stream and the Kalinadi. This would house six generators with a capacity of 135 MW each, producing a total of 810 MW of power when completed. The Supa and Nagjhari together will double power production in Karnataka. The value of HSCL's work on the Kalinadi Hydro Electric Scheme is Rs. 44 crores. With the pace of construction that is going on, Shri R.N. Deshmukh, Chief Engineer, Supa Dam and Shri S. Balakrishnan, Zonal Engineer at Nagjhari confidently look to keeping the deadline of 1981.

As many as 40 units of the HSCL are now engaged in different parts of the country in the task of constructing bases for progress at a total of over Rs. 700 crores.



Dr. M. C. DAVAR

Dr. M. C. Davar was a veteran freedom fighter a leading homeopath, a world renowned pacifist and an eminent social worker.

He was a simple, khadi-clad man, lean and thin with penetrating eyes.

He was an active Member of the Punjab Youth League and Bengal Revolutionery Party. It was during these days that he, on the advice of Sri Subhas Bose, threw himself into revolutionary activities for India's freedom.

He was born in April 1913 in a Zamindar family in Gujranwala, now in Pakistan. He lost his parents at the age of three and had to undergo considerable hardships. He received his early education at the Bernard Sherman Academy, Lahore; Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; and Calcutta Homeopathic College. He did his Post-graduate Course in TB at the Government Health and Hygiene Institute, Calcutta.

He started his practice at Lahore. In 1936, he shifted to Simla. He rendered valuable service for the recognition of homeopathy by Government of India.

Dr. Davar had always thought Communalism to be the main curse of the country. He was against the vivisection of the country. He was much disgusted and frustrated by the partition of the country. The sad plight of the refugees again moved his heart. He organised relief for the refugees and became the President of the All India Refugees Convention, President of the West Punjab Sufferers' Committee, Patron of the East Bengal Minority Communities Central Committee and a member of the High Power Committee for the displaced persons in the Government. His services in the rehabilitation of ten million displaced persons were greatly lauded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

He joined the All India Congress Committee on the advice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, after partition and played his constructive role with zeal, honesty and sincerity.

He was twice President of the New Delhi Congress Committee.

Dr. Davar wielded a mighty pen. He was author of several books and pamphlets. He was the editor of the "Supreme Saviour", a fortnightly journal to promote world peace and divine socialism with equality, fraternity and freedom for the whole mankind.

Smile A While

HE SCORED!

Things were dull in the camp, and the lads were discussing just any subject that came up to pass the time.

Bill, who was a firm believer in reincarnation, was thrusting his views down the throat of his hated corporal.

"Yes," he insisted, "when he die, he always return as something else".

"You mean, for instance," cut in the corporal, "that I might come back as a worm?"

"Not a hope, corp!" snapped Bill, grabbing the chance. "You're never the same thing twice!"

x x x

NO CHOICE!

Laden with spade hoe, and rake he struggled down the pathway of his suburban garden. A neighbour popped his head over the fence.

"Hallo, old m n!" he exclaimed. "Out to dig for victory, I suppose?"

"No," said the victim, with a cautious glance back towards the house, "out to dig for peace".

x x x

FOR THE TUNE!

He was a good barber, but his spelling was unsound. On the wall of his shop was a card bearing the words, "Hair cutting, 8d.; Singing, 10d".

When young Percivol drifted in he spotted the card.

"Short at the back and round the ears, please," he said seating himself in the chair. "And you can give me a verse and chorus of 'Roll Out the Barrel'."

★

BETTER DEAL FOR VILLAGERS

With new emphasis on the upliftment of villages the population in rural areas has been promised a better deal on all fronts. Small scale and cottage industries holding out a fair commitment for self employment are being invigorated. Adult education has been adopted as one of the major national programmes so that the people in our villages rise with a new sense of self respect and self reliance. Today health care has also been attached greater importance than ever before.

And behind all this is the renewed stress on public participation.

The composite picture shows the various development programmes envisaged for the betterment of the rural population.

★

LITERARY CORNER:

Bate's Biography Completes U.S. Award Circle

By MICHAEL J. BANDLER

W. JACKSON BATE's "Samuel Johnson," an intense psychological portrait of the 18th-century social commentator that previously won two of the three top American literary prizes for 1977 works, received the coveted Pulitzer Prize for biography to complete the award circle.

By its sweep, the study—which earlier in 1978 was honoured by the biography-autobiography panel of the National Book Awards (NBA) committee and by the board of the National Book Critics Circle (NBCC)—represents a unique confluence of thought among the diverse literary groups from whom the judges for the three awards are selected.

MULTIPLE HONOURS

In fact, of the scores of books considered in a number of categories—such as fiction, history, contemporary thought and so on—only one other work, "The Collected Poems" of Howard Nemerov, won multiple honours, namely the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize for poetry. The NBCC gave its poetry award posthumously to Robert Wowell's collection "Day by Day". Interestingly critics and the NBA panel had no duplication, even among the poetry nominees.

To understand the results of the three awards packages, it is necessary to consider the composition of the panels and the special rules under which they must function.

The Pulitzers are selected by scholars, academicians and occasionally critics in specific areas of expertise, in panels of three, and are supervised by the advisory board of Columbia University. The president of the university has the right, under the endowment of the late publisher Joseph Pulitzer, to reject the recommendation of any panel in a given year and to award the prize in that category. This arbitrary decision usually comes without explanation.

The National Book Awards are selected by three-person panels of writers, professors and former NBA winners, appointed by the Association of American Publishers—that is, by the industry itself. No one reviews or approves the choices of nominees or winners.

The National Book Critics Circle awards emanate from the most democratic process of the three, in which all 200 professional critics and book editors who are circle members have the opportunity to propose nominees. Guided by the membership, the NBCC's advisory board chooses five titles, each of four categories—fiction, general non-fiction, poetry and criticism—and then, in a weighted vote, selects the winners.

BIAS SHUT OUT

Over the years, it has become clear that with panels of three—personal biases are major determinants. It is common for the winning section to be the one book on which all three judges can agree—even if it is clearly not the finest work in its category that year.

The current series of fiction awards is a case in point. The NBCC winning title, "Song of Solomon," Toni Morrison's very special confrontation with black heritage, was nowhere to be found on the NBA list of fiction prize nominees. The panel honoured "Blood Ties," a little-noticed novel by Mary Lee Settle about contemporary American expatriates living on the Turkish coast. And the Pulitzer Prize for fiction went to James Alan McPherson's "Elbow Room," a collection of stories by a black writer who writes about both blacks and whites, frequently keeping colour deep in the background.

Lost in the shuffle were a number of highly-acclaimed, though somewhat bizarre works, most notably "Falconer," by John Cheever, a novel about prison life that was an NBCC nominee yet totally ignored by the other two groups.

The NBCC category of general non-fiction actually is a souffle that has history, biography, contemporary thought and related subjects as its ingredients. Biographer Bate's victory, therefore, came over such other worthy nominees as David McCullough's "The Path Between The Seas"—an epic study of the creation of the Panama Canal—and Carl Sagan's "The Dragons of Eden," a penetrating glimpse at the evolution of the human brain in higher animals.

CONTROVERSIAL AWARD

These books found a winning niche in the competitions with a more numerous sprinkling of awards. McCullough's book won National Book Honours in history, and the Sagan Volume was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for general non-fiction. The Pulitzer Prize in history went to Alfred D. Chandler, Jr.'s "The Visible Hand"—a prodigious account of the rise of the managerial class in American business up to War II.

One of the more controversial Pulitzer awards generally is the one for drama. The winner for 1977 is D.L. Coburn's "The Gin Game," a two-character play dealing with a nursing home confrontation between an elderly man and woman. One of the worthier theater pieces of the past 12 months, it is Coburn's first produced play. It originated in a workshop production in Los Angeles, was presented at a resident professional theater in Louisville, and went on to Broadway. Of the numerous winners of arts and letters award for 1977, "The Gin Game" certainly is the ultimate success story.

Following are other NBCC, NBA and pulitzer Prizes for 1977 works:

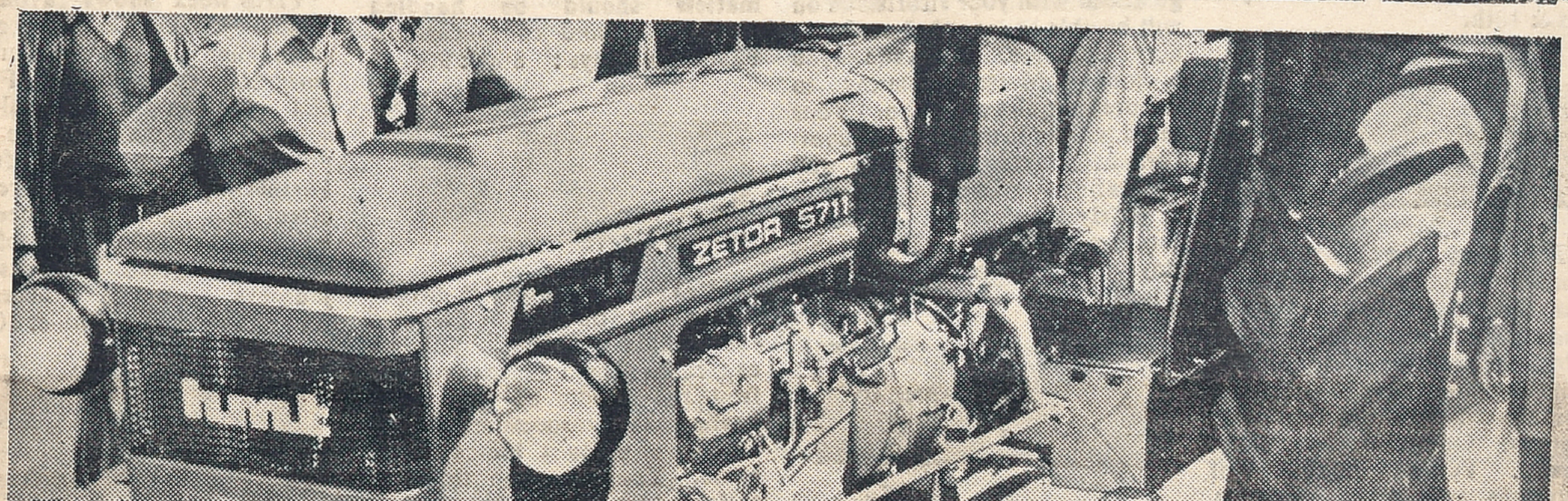
NBCC prize in criticism: Susan Sontag's "On Photography".

NBA for contemporary thought: Gloria Emerson's "Winners and Losers: Battles, Retreats, Gains, Losses and Ruins from a Long War".

NBA for children's literature: "The View From The Oak: The Private Worlds of Other Creatures," by Judith and Herbert Kohl.

NBA for translation:...George's "In the Deserts of This Earth," translated by Richard and Clara Winston.

Pulitzer Prize for music: Michael Colgrass' "Deja Vu for Percussion Quartet and Orchestra".



The demand for tractors and other farm machinery is on the increase. The Pinjore unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has come out with two models of tractors—ZETOR-5711 designed for large scale cultivation and ZETOR-2511 suitable for small scale farmers. Picture shows ZETOR-5711 which is fitted with a 55 Horse power engine.

For The Week 7th May To 13th May 1978

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

THIS week is good for personal matters. But heavy expenses will cause anxiety. The position will improve during the second half of the week. Avoid speculative investments for some more time. You should be cautious in dealing with strangers. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Family members will be cooperative. Health will be well maintained. Short journeys are indicated. Favourable days ; 8th & 9th.

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

THERE is some improvement in family environment. Keep an eye on children. Financial position will not be up to expectation. Avoid speculative investments. In affairs of heart, there is some sudden change. You should renew your contacts with old business associates. In dealing with partners, patience is required. There is need for maintaining cordial relations with coworkers. Health requires attention. Favourable days : 9th & 10th.

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

THE first part of the week stimulates enthusiasm and success. Mental activity will increase. Financial position will improve. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. Avoid impulsive actions while deciding important matters. Domestic scene will be cloudy. Patient handling of situations will solve problems. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days : 9th & 10th.

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

THE week starts well. Professional prospects will improve. You can expect much encouragement from your superiors. Financial position will be satisfactory. Avoid speculative investments for some time. Family happiness is assured. Religious performance is indicated in the family. Try to cultivate new friendships. Your dealings with relatives call for vigilance. Health will be well maintained. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications Favourable days : 10th & 11th.

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

THERE is some improvement in family environment. Family happiness will increase. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Professional matters require more attention. Avoid friction with superiors. Health will be well maintained. Avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. Also avoid impulsive actions while deciding important matters. Favourable days : 12th & 13th.

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

THERE is speculative attractions this week. Professional prospects are better. You should go ahead with your efforts. You will be able to reap the benefits in a month's time. Domestic scene is cloudy. Matters relating to children require attention. Your mind will go toward fresh comforts and luxury. Prestige and reputation will improve. Finance is fairly satisfactory. Health requires attention. Favourable days : 8th & 9th.

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

MOST of the week is ordinary though the week end may produce better results. You should devote more attention to professional matters. Avoid friction with coworkers. You can expect encouragement from your superiors. You may have to take up additional responsibility in the domestic sphere. There is some difficulty relating to children. Finance is fairly satisfactory. Change of place is indicated for some. Favourable days ; 7th & 8th.

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

THIS week opens with favourable impact on friendship and social contact. There is some improvement in family environment. Matters relating to children require attention. Midweek is expensive with fresh purchases. No major change in office. Short journeys are indicated. Health will be well maintained. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Favourable days : 8th & 9th.

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

MOST of the week is favourable. But you must be prepared for financial problems. You can expect the position to improve from the middle of the week. Professional prospects are bright. Change of place is indicated for some. You may also think of shifting your residence in the near future. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Favourable days : 7th & 8th.

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

THIS week shows mixed results. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Speculative investments should be avoided. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Partnership matters require more attention. Avoid friction with elders. Favourable days : 8th & 9th.

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/4 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

THIS week shows favourable trends. You can expect considerable relief from the pressure of work and responsibility. Financial problems also could be solved. You may have to shift your residence in the near future. Partnership matters require attention. Family members will be cooperative. No major change in office. Avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. Favourable days : 9th & 10th.

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

YOU have to wait for some more time to implement your programme. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Speculative investments should be avoided for some more time, Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children should be handled properly to avoid complications. Official atmosphere will be normal. Short journeys are indicated. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days : 11th & 12th.

Muscovite's Diary

IVAN IVANOV

108TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF V. I. LENIN

IN Moscow, a celebration meeting dedicated to 108th Birth Anniversary of V. I. Lenin was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Apart from the meetings, speeches, seminars etc., newspapers have carried a number of articles on this occasion. For instance, "PRAVDA" has written a leading article.

In its article, PRAVDA writes that "the name and cause of this great man, the founder and leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the world's first socialist state, is close and dear to all working people and will live through the centuries".

"The Soviet Union's great achievements have been legislatively recorded in the New Constitution of the USSR.

"The Soviet State, which was born under the badge of Lenin's Decree of Peace, is pursuing in international arena a policy prompted by real love of peace", PRAVDA says. "All the CPSU's activity in the foreign policy field is aimed at ensuring favourable conditions for the building of communism in the USSR at strengthening the position of socialism, at supporting the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and social progress, at implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems."

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SOVIET EXPEDITION TO THE EVEREST

THE first ever Soviet expedition to Mount Everest is planned for May, 1980. Soon, Soviet mountaineers will set out to the Himalayas for preliminary surveys.

Since the first assault on the Everest 25 years ago, there have been no less than 58 expeditions to this summit including 15 successful ones.

An important task before the Soviet mountaineers now is the

(Contd. on page 7)

THE THREE BENEFICIARIES

By P. N. SUNDARESAN

THREE top Indian cricketers of yester years were honoured with benefit matches by the Indian Cricket Board during the 1977–78 season—D.N. Sardesai, M.L. Jaisimha and Abbas Ali Baig.

Sardesai reached the peak of his batting prowess during the Indian tour of West Indies in 1971. India won this series, by winning the second Test and drawing the other four. The battle-cry for India's triumph was sounded by Dilip Sardesai, who scored a magnificent double century in the first Test, 212 to be exact, and followed up with another two centuries, 112 and 150 in the second and fourth tests, endings the series with a 75-run knock in the final Test. Sardesai compiled 642 runs in the series at an average of 80.25 and was overshadowed that too arithmetically, by Sunil Gavaskar's performance with the bat, which brought the latter 774 runs. If this West Indies tour signified the emergence of India in the top echelons of inernation al cricket, it can be said without challenge that Sardesai's batting in the Caribbean Islands paved the way for it.

Yet, no selection of a player for that tour evoked as much criticism as that of Sardesai. His progress in Test cricket upto that time was tardy, with frequent injuries adding to his worries. Besides his mood was affected by the rather cold - approach to him of Nawab of Patudi. Probably, if the Nawab had not been dropped from captaincy and Wadekar had not stepped into his place, Sardesai might not have made the trip, and his Test career might have ended on a sour note. In Wadekar, his Bombay team mate, Sardesai found a responsive chord, which touched him to rise to the best in him.

The best in Sardesai's batting was worth all the watching. His technique, modelled on V. L. Manjrekar's, was sound and despite his generally heavy movement on the field, he was a quick-footed batsman. It was difficult, when in his mood, to tie Sardesai to the crease, he preferred to get at the bowling before the latter got at him, moving on his feet smartly, and employing a wide range of strokes. While on the rampage, Sardesai's stroke that gave you all the pleasure you needed was in front of the wicket, anywhere in the area from cover point to mid-on or mid-wicket. All the skill of Sardesai was packed in his batting; he had no pretensions as a bowler while his fielding was affected by a natural disability to run fast; though, when he did get in front or under a ball he was quite a sound stopper or catcher.

Sardesai played two valuable knocks in the Oval Test, the third of the series against England in the summer of 1971, which helped India to get vital runs, but his form with the bat was nowhere near that he had achieved in West Indies earlier in the year. In another couple of years Sardesai had gone out of the scene, with praises for his role in a significant turning point of India's progress in Test cricket ringing in his ears.

The high noon of Jaisimha's career was reached at Brisbane during the Indian tour of Australia in 1967-68. India had lost two Tests by a big margin, mainly because of the failure of their batting. And when leg-spinner Chandrasekhar had to return home due to a foot injury, Pataudi, the captain, asked Jaisimha to be flown as a replacement—a batsman in the place of a bowler! But it proved a timely choice. Jaisimha arrived straight into the Indian dressing room, so to say, put his pads on, walked to the middle to give two batting displays which became the talking point of the tour as well as his career. He scored a sound 74 in the first innings but in the second innings he gave a glorious exhibition of strokes that overwhelmed the spectators and nearly brought India a victory. He reached the hundred with Kulkarni, the last man, as his partner and was out last for 101 runs. After these two innings, Jaisimha slipped back and had a run of poor scores in the series against New Zealand that followed.

Curiously, Jaisimha's early reputation as a test cricketer hinged on the fact that he stayed at the crease on call the five days. This was in the Calcutta Test against Richie Benaud's Australian side in 1959-60. But the strong fact is that Jaisimha had the capacity to delight the onlookor even if his tenure at the crease was short. For Jaisimha could never produce ungainly or unseemly movement with the bat. I would compare him with Worrel in this respect, both batted in the same classical style.

Another aspect of Jaisimha's batsmanship was the impact it had on a young, aspirant batsman. He could not but make a deep impression on the latter and make him the better for it, when he wielded the bat next time. Jaisimha's batting was not only scientific but he had the capacity to impress on others the fact that it was a science which they could master if only they followed his steps.

Jaisimha was also a clever bowler, who can seam as well as spin the ball. As he skipped to the crease, the batsman facing him was apt to be deceived by his casualness and, only when he tried to negotiate the ball did he find problems. Jaisimha has had a good crop of wickets in Indian domestic cricket, a tribute to his bowling abilities.

It is recognised all-round that Jaisimha had a shrewd brain and was easily the best captain of his time in Indian cricket. The very fact that Pataudi, even when he was India's captain, played under Jaisimha in the Hyderabad team was proof of this. Pataudi himself has acknowleded that he learnt quite a few points from Jaisimha's captaincy. The paradox of Indian cricket—I would even say an absurdity-was that Jaisimha never captained India in a test. In the same way, Jaisimha's calibre as a batsman was never fully reflected in cricket's statistics.

If Sardesai and Jaisimha reached the climax late in their careers, Abbas Ali Baig burst on the scene with a glorious century in his test debut in 1959. Baig was not a member of the Indian team which was touring England in that summer but was a student of the Oxford University. India had lost the first three Tests mainly because of poor batting and Baig came in to strengthen the team for the fourth Test after he had hit up a brilliant century for the touring team against Middlesex. Baig responded to the gesture with a century in the second inning, which helped India attain their best score in the series till then. When in the eighties he was hit on the head by a bumper from Rhodes which forced him to retire. But he resumed later to complete a memorable hundred. He was ultimately out for 112.

I cannot do better than quote George Duckworth's appreciation of Baig; "The second half of the tour was saved when Baig came into the side, and, this helped to restore the tour finances. Without doubt this young player will be a great player when he finishes at Oxford; his bright approach to the game is pleasing to all. He possesses a fine range of strokes, none prettier than the one he forces off his toes wide of mid-on in the true Cowdrey manner." However, Baig did not live up to the high hopes that his batting in England had raised against Australia who toured the country in following winter, 1959-60. Though he played two half-century knocks in the third Test at Bombay, in his own refreshing style. Nor did Baig play another three-figure innings in Tests.

In contrast to Jaisimha's flowing manner, Baig's movements at the crease were crisp and swift. The economy in action was because he played with his wrists and depended on his fine sense of timing to send the ball hurtling to the fence. Baig was generally more at ease with fast bowling than with spin though when in mood he could punish the latter as brilliantly as he did the speeding ball. And, he was always pretty to watch. Besides, Baig was a brilliant fieldsman, especially in the covers, and in this way contributed substantially to his side's strength.

From page 6

selection of the final route and two stand-by routes.

Getting ready for the surveys are some of the most experienced masters, E. Tamm, A. Ochinnikov, A. Myslovsky and others, well-known the world over for the most difficult climbing.

The success of the assault in 1980 depends largely on the one-and-a-half month long survey. The mountaineers will have to climb the perfidious Khumb glacier and select a place for the base camp. According to the noted mountaineer, A. Ablakov, a climber should be able not only to rest, but also psychologically relax. He believes that there should be warmth, water and some vegetation around the base camp. The way from the base camp to the summit may be a long one, but as the "snow leopards" assure, at the difficult moment it becomes necessary for a mountaineer to remember the little mountainous lakes, the song of the merry stream and to once again feel the evasive fragrance of the tiny edelweiss. This helps to maintain mental balance, mobilise the reserve of strength and take the necessary step. This, precisely is what the Soviet Mountain-climbers are trying to achieve.

Double Standards

Western cigarette companies have been heavily criticized for operating "disgraceful" double standards by full-scale promotion of smoking in Third World countries, while observing restrictions on advertising at home, the *London Observer* reports. "It is disgraceful that as smoking declines in Britain, Third World countries are being subjected to promotional activities no longer acceptable here," the British Medical Journal argues in a leading article.

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Bala Bharathi S. D. S. YOGI

Sri S. D. Subramania Yogi, popularly known as Bala Bharathi Yogi, was a person of many-sided ability.

A versatile poet, he was also a film editor. He was the first Tamil writer to try his hand at film directing, that too successfully. He was also a reliable astrologer.

He wrote in English with the same facility and command with which he penned his Tamil works. He has written a number of books. Some of them still remain in script form, unpublished. Yama and Yami, The Hindu Atom, Dew Drops are among them.

A man of gentle nature, he loved music and studied it. "Koothanool" is a book in Tamil on the art of dance written by him.

"Tamil Kumari" is a book of poems by him which include among others his masterpieces "Akaliya", and "Omarkhayyam". It contains all the poetic works of Yogi. "Kanmani Rajam" is a poem he wrote when his first child died. It was considered as a best elogy at that time.

At a function recently held at Rajeswari Kalyana Mandapam in Madras, S. D. S. Yogi's 71st birth day was celebrated by his admirers. Tamil Nadu Governor, Mr. Prabhudas Patwari, presided.

Speaking on the occasion, Tamil Nadu's State Poet, Kavignar Kannadasan, said that he has been a great admirer of Poet Yogi from his early age.

Tamil writer Akilan lamented Yogi as the only true heir of Kamban in this century.

Governor Patwari expressed the opinion that the books of Yogi should be recommended for study in schools and colleges. He also said that he would do all he can in this direction.

N. V. R. PICTURES'

Punniya Bhoomi

Producer N.V. Ramaswami's mammoth production in colour PUNNIYA BHOOMI, is slated for release on May 12 in the city and all over Tamil Nadu.

Sivaji Ganesan and Vanisri lead the cast that includes among others Ramakrishna, Sangeetha, Nagesh, M. N. Nambiar, and Manorama.

Ishan Arya has photographed this film directed by K. Vijayan. M. S. Viswanathan has composed the music. Pulamaipithan has written the songs. Dialogues are by Sakthi Krishnaswami.

Sridhar's Ilamai Unjaladukirathu

Director Sridhar's latest colour film in Tamil ILAMAI UNJALADUKIRATHU is expected to be completed and released by the end of May.

For the first time he has worked with a new team.

Ilayaraja has scored the music for this movie which has Kamalahasan, Rajanikanth, Sripriya and Jayachitra in important roles.

Produced by Kanniah under the banner of Srichitra it has been filmed by Niwas.

It has been shot mostly outdoors and selected buildings.

It is produced simultaneously in Tamil and Telugu.

A Fine Piano Recital

MARCELLA CRUDELI, one of Italy's top-ranking pianists, gave a fine piano recital that enthralled the audience, at a concert jointly sponsored by the Music Academy, the Italian Embassy Cultural Centre, the Consular Agency of Italy, Madras, and Alitalia, held at the T.T. Krishnamachari Auditorium of the Music Academy, Madras, on April 26.

The assembled audience, though small, was treated to a display of dazzling virtuosity, pyro-techniques punctuated with explosive chords. It was a fine and impressive performance.

Trained in Milan, Salzburg and Vienna, she proved to be an ariste with a formidable range of qualities. She has an exceptionally reliable key-board technique and a temperement that is extraordinarily dramatic.

A truly phenomenal pianist. she plays with total mastery and expression.

Marcella Crudeli played at New Delhi and Calcutta before coming to Madras.

Asked about her opinion of Indian music she said 'it is fine'.

Praised as a "true musician" by the celebrated maestro Alfred Cortot, she is a popular and successful artiste not only in Europe but also in America, Asia and Africa.

She is teacher of 'Pianoforte Principale' at the Conservatoire of Santa Cecilia in Rome.

The marriage of Selvi : V. G. P. Shanthi, (daughter of Mrs. & Mr. V. G. Panneerdas) with Selvan : S. Gnanasekaran, M. Sc., F. I. C. S. (son of Sri P. Subbu Nadar, Nalumavadi, Tirunelveli Dt.) was celebrated at Little Mount, Madras on April 27. A reception was held in the evening at Abbotsbury, Teynampet, Madras. Picture shows the young couple flanked by Panneerdas Bros family members and Mr. M. Karunanidhi, Leader of the opposition, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and DMK President, who blessed them.

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